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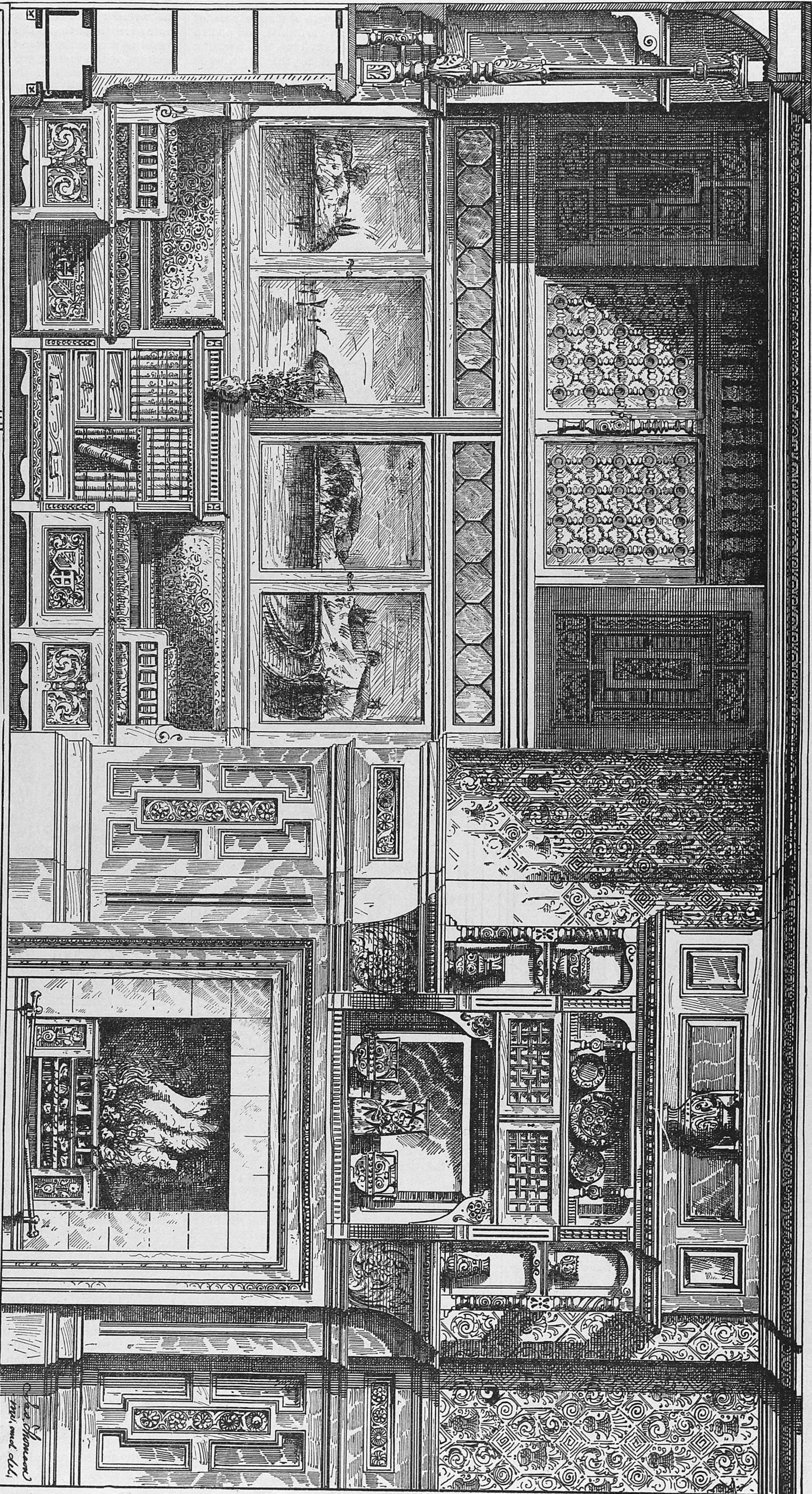
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SCALE OF FEET

DESIGN FOR LIBRARY INTERIOR
SHOWING MANTEL AND ALCOVE WINDOW

JAMES THOMSON
BOSTON MASS

FOR DESCRIPTION, SEE PAGE 202.

*See Thomson
1883, and 1884*

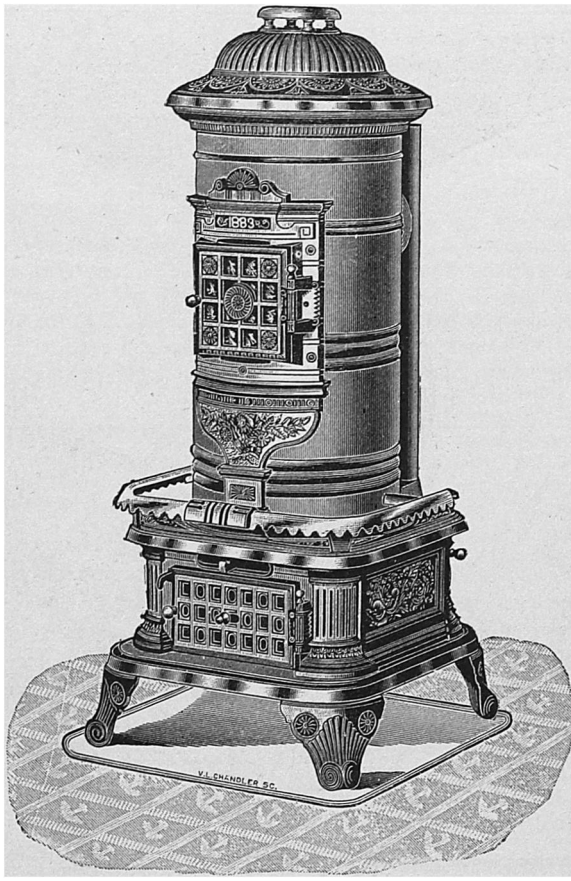
THE SEASON OF STOVES.

At this season the world generally is considering its preparations to ward off the cold of the succeeding six months and more really vigorous thinking is done now than at any other one time during the year, for argue as we will and claim an aversion for the melting mood of Summer, there is more genuine cowardice displayed about the cold than concerning the heat. An April shower has none of the dangers of a December snow flurry, and we are unmoved by the most boisterous of thunder storms, whereas in the rattling racket of a hail tornado we look shivering from our window and wonder whether there is coal enough to carry us through; in truth coal is one of the bonafide terrors of the winter, its formidable bills are as much to be dreaded as the snow and it is a question no doubt at the end of the season whether it would not have been much more economical and probably equally satisfactory, to have just lain down early in the Autumn and quietly passed out of the race for life. These depressing considerations where a human being begins to speculate upon the advantages of terrestrial existence pro and con, are ordinary accompaniments of grate fires and furnace heating, they come along together as naturally as can be and we can only hope that one of these days the association will be broken and misery and frost will not be contemporary enemies of mankind. It appears to be the province of the stove manufacturer to bring about this excellent work, there seems to be no one else who has made it a business to conquer the cold and no one else whom we may be said to have a claim upon for this very result. There is, much truth, no doubt, in the denunciations poured upon our heating apparatus by visiting esthetes and the sheet iron monstrosities that disfigure our parlors or bedrooms and make life possible by throwing out a quantity of caloric, are beyond question frightfully opposed to every phase of art; in their primitive condition of shininess, cylindrical and duly decorated with the prescribed number of bulging rings and having the "proper thing" in a mica door, they were truly awful, horrible to look upon and artistically terrible to approach. Yet how we did learn to hug about them in cold weather and how soon we forgot the ugliness within the influence of its warmth. It was when Spring came and the stove was taken down and the pipe cleared of its soot all over the carpet and the horrid thing was taken off to the garret, that we really did comprehend what a muck we had been harboring. Very fortunately manufacturers comprehended it at about the same time and the universal esthetic wave swept away sheet iron with other varieties of rubbish we had fondly cherished with the idea that there was nothing better to be had.

We have now certainly entered upon a new era in heating appliances not alone in the principles which govern the heating but in the minor quality of appearance. For the truth of this latter one has only to study the illustrations upon this page, all of them examples from the recent work of prominent houses.

Ventilation is the vital necessity of indoor life. This is frequently lost sight of, especially in winter when all that seems essential to the ordinary shivering mortal is to heat the room to a suffocating point and think how fortunate he is to be comfortable, when in reality he is destroying rather than preserving his strength. We do not advocate an excess of fresh air, in our opinion just as many persons have been killed by an overabundance of ventilation as by a want of it, but a pleasant medium should be determined upon and that medium is exactly what mankind requires. Impure air, naturally, being heavier than pure air, piles itself up near the floor, sinks down and is kept there by its weight until it is either induced out through a ventilator, forced to it by the downward pressure of the pure air above, or if no means of escape are given it, it gradually increases in bulk and poisons the air of the entire

room. Then the occupant of the apartment has headaches and all sorts of disagreeable feelings of that character. It is hardly necessary under such



DESIGNED BY SMITH & ANTHONY.

circumstances to remind the reader that a ventilator, an escape flue, near the floor is a most desirable thing to have. A grate fire is an excellent

smoke in one side heats the other side thus creating within it an upward draft. The upper rooms may open into this flue and be relieved of their noxious gases. Another means is by the use of a metal or terra cotta pipe going up through the chimney, warming the space about it.

We might go on indefinitely talking about the advantages of fresh air and it is needless for us to quote multitudinous authorities to bear out the assertion that open air meetings, closely packed "out-door" resorts, are never troubled with stifling atmosphere produced by the crowding of large numbers of people. What we want to do then is just to bring all the good qualities of these open air places right into our rooms and absorb ozone instead of carbonic acid gas.

Heated vitiated air is bad, heated fresh air should be introduced into the room in some way, let it be fresh when it comes from the stove, let outside air be introduced in or about the fire and thus by the time it reaches the room interior, by the time it gets to the consumer, it has become warmed, it is breathed then for the first time and breathed as fresh air warmed by contact with a hot surface, not by stagnation, not warmed by having stood in a confined space for a given time; then there should be an outlet where this once breathed air might be hurried out and the supply constantly coming from about the stove ought to be sufficient to take the place of that just expelled.

The tendency of air naturally is upward and while cold or impure air being heavier as naturally finds its way to the ground, yet there is sufficient bouyancy in it to diffuse itself through the atmosphere and taint that which would otherwise be pure. This diffusion can be controlled, if not entirely stopped, by forcing the heated air first to the ceiling where upon its contact it will be driven back toward the floor, thus compelling the impure air to keep to its place below. The simplest means of giving the air this direction that we have seen, introduced the fresh air into the stove from behind and conducted it by pipes to the extreme top, where as it came out it took its way upwards.

DESCRIPTION OF LIBRARY

Shown on page 195.

THE Library shown in sketch is intended for a seaside or country residence, although equally as well adapted for a city home, the woodwork of the room should be mahogany, finished dark red. Panels where shown, carved of oak stained greenish blue, nearly black in shade. The details of carving should be treated after the manner of the thistle acanthus, sharp in outline, crisp and vigorous in execution.

The mantel should have inside facings of highly polished brass; or Chelsea tiles may be used with good effect.

The box seats in the alcove window may be made with hinged covers, or the fronts could be treated as doors concealing recesses for the reception of pamphlets, etc.

The upper sash of the window should have stained glass, the Moorish lattice being hinged to open inwards. The centre of the window is carried up straight on either side where paneled, showing slant of roof. The alcove forming an L to the main apartment, the lower sash of window being continued on the sides of the alcove.

At the end of the room on the window is shown a section of the bookcase, the cone supported by carved columns, being covered with embossed leather.

JAMES THOMSON.

A DADO proper is made of some specially protective material, wood, matting, etc., and its use is to protect the wall against the wear and tear to which its lower portion is subjected. A dado of mere paper has also some slight claims to utility; enough, perhaps, as the saying is, to swear by: that is to say if, as is usual, it is of a darker color than the filling, it shows marks less.—*The Artist.*



DESIGNED BY MAGEE FURNACE CO.

means of circulating air, or, when that is not possible, the chimney flue may be double and one-half can be used as a shaft for ventilation; the